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## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 27, with the following rewritten paragraph.

Specific point changes can be introduced into the nucleic acid sequence encoding the naturally-occurring human Aβ polypeptide by, for example, oligonucleotide-directed mutagenesis. In this method, a desired change is incorporated into an oligonucleotide, which then is hybridized to the wild-type nucleic acid. The oligonucleotide is extended with a DNA polymerase, creating a heteroduplex that contains a mismatch at the introduced point change, and a single-stranded nick at the 5' end, which is sealed by a DNA ligase. The mismatch is repaired upon transformation of *E. coli* or other appropriate organism, and the gene encoding modified vitamin K-dependent polypeptide can be re-isolated from *E. coli* or other appropriate organism. Kits for introducing site-directed mutations can be purchased commercially. For example, ~~MutaGene®~~ MUTAGENE® *in vitro* mutagenesis kits can be purchased from Bio-Rad Laboratories, Inc. (Hercules, CA).

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 9, with the following rewritten paragraph.

Polypeptides of interest can be purified by known chromatographic methods including DEAE ion exchange, gel filtration, and hydroxylpatite chromatography. Polypeptides can be "engineered" to contain an amino acid sequence that allows the polypeptide to be captured onto an affinity matrix. For example, a tag such as c-myc, hemaglutinin, polyhisitidine, or ~~Flag™~~ FLAG™ tag (Kodak) can be used to aid polypeptide purification. Such tags can be inserted anywhere within the polypeptide including at either the carboxyl or amino termini. Other fusions that could be useful include enzymes that aid in the detection of the polypeptide, such as alkaline phosphatase. Immunoaffinity chromatography also can be used to purify polypeptides of interest.